

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 32 of 1892.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 10th August 1892.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	URDU.			1892.		1892.		
	Monthly.							
1	Halat-i-Hind	Allahabad ...	Babu Khan ...	For	July ...	10th	Aug. ...	800 copies.
	Bi-monthly.							
2	Jubilee Paper	Lucknow ...	Yaqub Khan ...	1st	Aug. ...	4th	" ...	300 "
	Tri-monthly.							
3	Akhbar-i-Imamia	" ...	Abid Ali ...	30th	July ...	5th	" ...	347 "
4	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra ...	Amin-ul-din ...	1st	Aug. ...	9th	" ...	45 "
5	Mufid-i-Kam	" ...	Qadir Ali Khan ...	"	" ...	4th	" ...	105 "
	Weekly.							
6	Agra Punch	" ...	Ahmed-ul-din Beg ...	8th	" ...	10th	" ...	65 copies.
7	Akhbar-i-Alam	Meerut ...	Muqarrab H usain Khan.	2nd	" ...	4th	" ...	
8	Alwaqt	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	3rd	" ...	6th	" ...	625 "
9	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow ...	Kishan Lal ...	6th	" ...	10th	" ...	150 "
10	Asad	" ...	Ashraf Ali ...	5th	" ...	6th	" ...	250 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.	
URDU—(concluded).				1892.		1892.			
Weekly.									
11	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	1st	Aug. ...	5th	Aug. ...	250	copies.
12	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Muhammad Hussain, ...	8th	" ...	10th	" ...	446	"
13	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	1st	" ...	4th	" ...	500	"
14	Hindustani ...	Lucknow ...	Ganga Prasad Varmā, ...	3rd	" ...	"	" ...	300	"
15	Kāyasth Akhbār... ..	" ...	Ganga Bakhsh Singh, ...	1st	" ...	9th	" ...	735	"
16	Matla-i-Nūr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	6th	" ...	"	" ...	44	"
17	Mihir-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karīm-ullah ...	7th	" ...	10th	" ...	400	"
18	Naiyar-i-Asam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	1st	" ...	"	" ...	250	"
19	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Jaunpur ...	Muhammad Muhsin, ...	11th & 18th July ...		"	" ...	60	"
20	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamna Dās Biswas... ..	7th	Aug. ...	9th	" ...	450	"
21	Nāsir-i-Hind ...	" ...	Muhammad Ali ...	8th	" ...	10th	" ...	40	"
22	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjad Husain ...	4th	" ...	6th	" ...	450	"
23	Ras-ul-Akhbār ...	Benares ...	Ghulam Husain ...	8th	" ...	10th	" ...	360	"
24	Risā-ul-Akhbār ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	1st	" ...	4th	" ...	350	"
25	Sitara-i-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	4th	" ...	8th	" ...	125	"
26	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairaj Singh ...	6th	" ...	9th	" ...	304	"
27	Tuf-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjad Husain ...	8th	" ...	1st	" ...	150	"
Daily.									
28	Oudh Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasad ...	5th to 10th " ...		5th to 10th " ...		521	copies (including 87 copies taken by Govt.)
URDU-ENGLISH.									
Bi-weekly.									
29	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alim-ul-lah ...	2nd & 6th " ...		4th & 8th " ...		464	copies (including 262 copies taken by Govt.)
HINDI.									
Monthly.									
30	Bhārat Sudaśhā Pravartak ...	Farukhabad ...	Nārāyan Dās ...	For	July ...	10th	" ...	330	copies.
Weekly.									
31	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Sadā Nand ...	1st	Aug. ...	4th	" ...	116	"
32	Bhārat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishn, Varmā, ...	"	" ...	"	" ...	1,500	"
33	Prayāg Samāchār ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nāth ...	4th	" ...	7th	" ...	500	"
34	Sajjan Kīrti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Kshyā Chālak Dān... ..	1st	" ...	6th	" ...	100	"
Daily.									
35	Hindustān ...	Kalakankar (Partāgarh.)	Deva Charan ...	3rd to 7th " ...		4th to 8th " ...		470	"
HINDI-URDU.									
Weekly.									
36	Kāshi Pattrikā ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	5th	" ...	8th	" ...	451	copies (including 345 copies taken by Govt.)
Bi-weekly.									
37	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahāvīr Prasad ...	30th	July ...	9th	" ...	100	copies.
MARATHI.									
Weekly.									
38	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayāgi.	3rd	Aug. ...	6th	" ...	320	"
MARATHI-ENGLISH.									
Weekly.									
39	Nyāya Sudhā ...	Nagpur ...	Sadā Shiva Ram- chandra Patwardhan.	"	" ...	"	" ...	450	"
GORKHA.									
Weekly.									
40	Bhārat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Rām Krishn, Varmā, ...	5th	" ...	7th	" ...	650	"

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

1. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 1st August, praises the British Government for its shrewdness and sagacity, but does not consider its Kabul policy very intelligible. It has had to wage war against the Afghans more than once, but still it

ALMORA AKHBAR.
August 1st, 1892.

Afghan affairs.

treats them as the Wardens of the Marches, and always assists them with money and arms. On the other hand, it does not trust its own loyal Indian subjects and does not allow them to bear arms. The native newspapers never approved of the friendly alliance concluded by the Government with the Amir; and even the *Pioneer* has lately doubted his friendship. The *Almora Akhbār* refers to the present tension of relations between him and the Government, and observes that it is the earnest prayer of all India that no hostilities may break out, as the heavy cost of a war would press severely on the tax-payer.

2. The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 5th August, adverting to the unsatisfactory state of frontier affairs, advises the Government of India to settle the dispute between the Amir and Umra Khān, and observes that it would be unwise to drive the former into enmity for the sake of the latter.

ĀZĀD.
August 5th, 1892.

The same.

Abdul Rahman Khān can have no desire to pick a quarrel with the Government of India. Not long ago he issued a proclamation in which he expressed his friendship with the British Government, making complimentary remarks about that Government and condemning Russia. The declaration of another Kabul war would not reflect any credit on Lord Lansdowne. It would give Russians an opportunity to interfere in Afghan affairs, and involve a large expenditure which would aggravate the sufferings of Indians. His Lordship should turn a deaf ear to the mischievous writings of Anglo Indian journalists.

3. The *Hindustānī* (Lucknow), of the 3rd August, observes that all natives who take an interest in the affairs of their country have hailed with delight Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji's return to parliament. But few of them may have taken the trouble to enquire what expenditure his

HINDUSTĀNĪ.
August 3rd, 1892.

Payment of election expenses of Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji.

election has entailed on him. His residence in England during the last six years must have cost him thirty thousand rupees, and his election expenses on the two occasions may be roughly estimated at another thirty thousand. In this way he has already been put to an expense of sixty thousand and his future expenses cannot be less than eight thousand a year. He is not a rich man, and has sought to enter parliament with no motive of personal gain, but only with a desire to promote the interests of his country. Patriots like Mr. Hume and Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji are extremely rare. The public meeting lately held at Bombay to express joy at Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji's election, passed a resolution to pay the expenses which he has incurred on account of his election. This is as it should be, and in Bombay only four or five rich native merchants can easily give him forty or fifty thousand rupees. But it is to be regretted that the collection of subscriptions in this country is a very difficult task. Mr. Digby devotes the whole of his time to Indian affairs, and his election expenses amounted to ten thousand rupees. His case, too, deserves consideration. It is an open secret of the difficulty experienced by the Congress leaders to raise even fifty thousand rupees a year from public subscriptions to meet the expenses of the British Committee. If Indians are really anxious to improve their condition, they must be ready to put their hands in their pockets on necessary occasions.

4. The *Nayyar-i-Āzam* (Moradabad), of the 1st August, praises Her Majesty for the liberality and kind treatment extended by Her Majesty to Munshi Abdul Karim, who teaches Her Majesty the Indian vernacular languages, and to her other Indian servants, but regrets to notice that

NAYYAR-I-ĀZAM.
August 1st, 1892.

Treatment of her Indian servants by Her Majesty.

some narrow-minded Englishmen are very jealous of the esteem and respect in which they are held by Her Majesty. When Her Majesty desired to make the Munshi a peer the English press raised a loud clamour against him. Her Majesty took the Munshi with her to Paris and he drove in a royal carriage every day

during her stay there. This was very galling to the *World*, which ridiculed him, his dress and appearance, and protested against Her Majesty taking her Indian servants with her on her travels.

ODDH PUNCH.
August 4th, 1892.

5. A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 4th August, says that Muhammad Abdul Razaq Khán has been made Superintendent of Police at Rámpur, in utter disregard of the claims of old officials in the force, who are consequently much dissatisfied. One of his sons has also been appointed to a subordinate post in the Rámpur police, and of two other sons, whom Mr. Hoskins took with him to Meerut, one has already been provided for in the Meerut police. Abdul Razaq is the man who himself gave evidence against the accused in the Rámpur *cause célèbre*, and assisted Mr. Hoskins in procuring other witnesses. The Counsel for the defence took exception to his evidence, on the ground that he had got, or had been offered, a post in the police.

Appointment of Muhammad Abdul Razaq Khán as Superintendent of Police, Rámpur.

DABDABA-I-SIKANDAR.
DARI.
August 8th, 1892.

6. The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rámpur), of the 8th August, states that Yakub Khán, Risaldár, has been released. The strictures made by some newspapers on his arrest by the Council of Regency were unjustifiable.

Release of Yakub Khán, Rámpur.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

HINDUSTANI.
August 3rd, 1892.

7. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 3rd August, referring to Mr. Justice Mahmud's *obiter dictum*, observes that, perhaps, this is the first occasion in the history of the High Court that a Judge has found it necessary to openly comment on the proceedings of another Judge in that way. It is well known that the relations between Mr. Justice Mahmud and other Judges have not lately been of a cordial nature. It would be hazardous to express any opinion without hearing both sides. The Chief Justice's answer to Mr. Justice Mahmud's objections will be anxiously awaited. If any men disapprove of the curtailment of the Muharram holidays by Sir John Edge, they should remember that the curtailment is probably due to the circumstance that there are heavy arrears of work in the High Court and that the Court is about to close for the long vacation.

Mr. Justice Mahmud's *obiter dictum*.

TÚTÍ-I-HIND.
August 8th, 1892.

8. The *Tútí-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th August, commenting on the same subject, argues that the Chief Justice should consult the other Judges in the preparation of cause lists, and that, if he desired to, curtail the Muharram holidays owing to the approaching long vacation, he should have clearly explained matters. In that case Mr. Justice Mahmud, who is a very sensible man, would readily accede to his wishes. The Chief Justice really owes an apology to Mr. Justice Mahmud. It would be well if Sir Auckland Colvin took the opportunity of his visit to Allahabad to effect a reconciliation between them and prevent the matter from assuming larger proportions. If native officials were bold and straightforward in their dealings with European officials, like Mr. Justice Mahmud, natives would cease to be accused of subserviency.

The same.

KZAD.
August, 5th, 1892.

9. A correspondent of the *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 5th August, finds fault with the Chief Justice for reducing the Muharram holidays, and praises Mr. Justice Mahmud for availing himself of the full term of the holidays. With reference to the approval of the action of the Chief Justice by the *Pioneer*, the writer asks the *Pioneer* what would be its views if the Christmas holidays were curtailed.

The same.

NASIM-I-AGRA.
August 7th, 1892.

10. The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 7th August, complains that sometimes there is great delay in the delivery of judgments by Magistrates, and that the accused have unnecessarily to remain in prison in consequence for that period. The High Court should exercise a strict control over the subordinate courts in the matter, and any Magistrate found to have been dilatory in the delivery of judgments should be warned. If the delay be due to an unavoidable

Delay in delivery of judgments by Magistrates.

able cause in any case, the accused should be released on bail by the Magistrate, pending the delivery of the judgment.

11. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 4th and 5th August, with reference

HINDUSTÁN.
August 4th and 5th,
1892.

Private dispensaries.

to the question of exercise of supervision over private dispensaries established by men who have not passed any medical examination, observes that the number of Government dispensaries and hospitals is as yet extremely small. The report for 1890 shows that there is one hospital for every 90,000 men in the Panjáb, for every 160,000 men in the North-Western Provinces, and for every 270,000 men in Bengal. Again, a large portion of orthodox Hindus and Musalmáns do not like to take European medicine and are quite content with the treatment of native physicians. Under these circumstances, Government would not be justified in interfering with private dispensaries.

12. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 1st August, says that some Bengalis sub-

ALMORA AKHBÁR.
August 1st, 1892.

Rejection of the memorial of Bengalis regarding their enlistment as Volunteers.

mitted a memorial to the Viceroy praying for enlistment as Volunteers, but that His Excellency did not accede to their request. Natives need not frequently submit such memorials, as their rejection must be a source of disappointment and annoyance to them. When Government requires their services, it will itself make an appeal to them.

13. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 13th August, in continuation of its

HINDUSTÁNÍ.
August 13th, 1892.

Sitapur temple case.

previous article, observes that as Shám Lál was forbidden by Mr. Kilvert, the Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur, to perform daily worship at his new temple, he went to Lucknow to take steps with a view to get the prohibition cancelled. In his absence from home some rascals secretly broke the wall of the temple and put some ox bones into it. Next morning some Hindus called upon Mr. Kilvert, but he did not listen to them. They were even accused by a man of an intention to assault the Deputy Commissioner. The Cantonment Magistrate visited the temple, and a European police inspector is busy trying to trace the offenders. Evidently Mr. Kilvert's attitude encouraged the culprits to commit the outrage upon the temple. He and the police ought to find out and bring them to justice, otherwise the public would be induced to think that the administration of the district is rotten. Shám Lál has to show cause before the Deputy Commissioner on the 9th August why the temple should not be demolished, as it is a source of public inconvenience. It may be hoped Mr. Kilvert will not order the temple to be demolished or closed, as it is sure to create dissatisfaction among the Hindus, not only of Sitapur but of the whole country.

14. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 4th August, says that the *Singh*

SITÁRA-I-HIND.
August 4th, 1892.

Singh Sabha Akhbár of Amritsar and the Tahsildár and Deputy Inspector of Police at Batala, Gurdaspur.

Sabha Akhbár of Amritsar has repeatedly accused the Tahsildár and the Deputy Inspector of Police at Batala of corruption and oppression. As the two officials have not yet prosecuted that paper for libel, the charges brought by it against them do not appear to be ill-founded. The *Sitára-i-Hind* expresses surprise that the Panjáb Government has made no inquiry into the matter, and says that if it receives all the numbers of the *Singh Sabha Akhbár* commenting on the conduct of the officials above referred to, it will draw the attention of the Government of India to them.

15. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for July, complains that it would appear

HÁLAT-I-HIND.
July 1892.

Alleged commission of grave offences by police officers, Allahabad.

as if the Allahabad district were not under British rule. The police officers possess complete influence over Mr. H. Fraser, as they did over Mr. J. B. Thomson, late District Magistrate, and are able to have every thing their own way. Police officials have been guilty of murder, attempt at murder, unlawful confinement and other grave offences, but they have not been prosecuted and put on their trial. The case of Babu Lál, head constable at the city police station, is one in point (see para. 28, page 283 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for week ending 3rd August 1892).

HĀLAT-I-HIND.
July 1892.

16. The same paper says that there is a general complaint throughout the country that the courts of justice accept medical evidence as Gospel truth, while medical officers are notoriously corrupt. On receipt of a *douceur* of three or four hundred rupees, an Assistant Surgeon or Civil Surgeon, who makes a *post mortem* examination, will represent sword cuts as wounds inflicted with a knife, or ascribe the injuries caused by beating with a stick to a fall, and will readily make a statement on oath before the court. The result is that offenders escape scot-free and innocent men are punished. The frequent miscarriages of justice have created widespread dissatisfaction and lowered the prestige of courts. Hence, with a view to remedy the evil, the *post mortem* examinations and the examinations of the bodies of men who have been wounded, should be ordered to be made in the same way as the examinations of Government servants who have to retire on invalid pension. Such examinations should be made by a number of medical men, or discontinued altogether. The extent of the evil above referred to at Allahabad is a good index to the unsatisfactory state of things throughout the country.

Post mortem examinations and examinations of bodies of wounded men by medical officers in criminal cases.

HĀLAT-I-HIND.
July 1892.

17. The same paper complains that in Allahabad the provisions of section 177 of the Criminal Procedure Code are not strictly observed. Offences committed under the jurisdiction of one Magistrate are allowed to be tried by another, without any necessity, the objectionable practice leading to failures of justice. A Magistrate is generally well acquainted with the character of the people and the police officials under his jurisdiction, but another does not possess such information. The High Court and the Local Government should give their attention to the matter.

Alleged disregard of the provisions of section 177 of the Criminal Procedure Code at Allahabad.

HĀLAT-I-HIND.
July 1892.

18. The same paper referring to the prosecution of Sangam Lal on the charge of causing grievous hurt to Babu Lal, head constable, observes that the witnesses for the prosecution were such as are easily procurable at two annas each, and one of them, a carriage driver, fainted more than once during his examination. The public is at a loss to understand why Shām Lal was acquitted by the Sessions Judge, the evidence, such as it was, being the same against him as against others. Sangam Lal was escorted from the court to the gaol by a police guard armed with loaded guns and drawn swords, as if he were a notorious rebel or dakait. Babu Lal is an ordinary head constable, and cases of assault among such people frequently occur. When the High Court allowed Sangam Lal to be released on security, he was required to give security for ten thousand rupees, and a number of frivolous objections were raised to the security offered by him. The police have brought three distinct charges against him, in the hope that he will be convicted and punished on at least one of the charges. He has been fined Rs. 200 under the Arms Act.

Case of Sangam Lal, Allahabad.

HĀLAT-I-HIND.
July 1892.

19. The same paper complains that young European Magistrates are to be found anxious to finish their day's work in two or three hours, in order that they may be able to go to the Cantonment or the Club to engage in cricket or gambling. They consequently make a point of disposing of cases with undue haste, and do not allow pleaders and mukhtars to fully examine and cross-examine witnesses by abuse or threat, although a severe cross-examination is absolutely necessary because of the abundance of false witnesses. There were two or three young Magistrates at Allahabad who were accustomed to abuse pleaders. A mukhtar was abused by a Joint Magistrate; and the matter being brought to the notice of the District Magistrate, he warned the Joint Magistrate, who has since refrained from the use of objectionable language. Steps should be taken by Government and the High Court to improve the manners of young Magistrates and induce them to take greater interest in their work.

Treatment of pleaders by young European Magistrates.

III.—LEGISLATION.

20. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 3rd August, referring to the new Indian Councils Act, which has been published in the *Gazette of India*, observes that the new Act is an improvement on its predecessor. Now it is the duty of natives to see that that section of the Act which admits of the election of members does not remain a dead letter. Moreover, they should not rest on their oars, but should maintain a powerful agitation until the elective principle has been fully extended to the Councils.

Indian Councils Act.

Hindustán,
August 3rd, 1892.

IV.—EDUCATION.

21. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 5th August, refers to the decline of industrial arts in this country; urges the establishment of Technical Schools, and expresses satisfaction at the proposal regarding the establishment of such a school at Lucknow by Government, but considers the expenditure sanctioned for the school inadequate.

Technical School, Lucknow.

Ázád,
August 5th, 1892.

V.—RAILWAY.

22. A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 5th August, says that formerly he used to travel first or second class on railways, but that about a year ago he had a dispute with a European in the second class. Since then he has made it a rule to travel third class, and his personal experience has convinced him of the necessity for some reforms which the Railway Companies should introduce without demur, as they obtain a large portion of their revenues from the third class passengers. Among other reforms, the provision of privies in third class carriages and an increase in the duration of halts at railway stations demand immediate attention.

Third class railway carriages.

Hindustán,
August 5th, 1892.

VI.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

23. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for July, complains that the streets and lanes in which rich and influential members of the Municipal Board live have been paved, provided with good drains and water-pipes, and are properly cleaned and lighted, but that others are to be found in a very neglected state. The conservancy establishment does not attend to its work at all during the rainy weather, and the lanes in Kutra and Colonelganj are very dirty, even dead bodies of animals not being speedily removed. The outbreak of cholera in those places would be no matter for surprise.

Sanitary arrangements, Allahabad.

Hálat-i-Hind,
July 1892.

24. The *Bhárat Jiwán* (Benares), of the 1st August, observes that the Benares Municipal Board has forbidden lepers to sell or purchase things. But how does the board intend to deal with leprous beggars, who freely walk the streets and thoroughfares and are far more numerous than leprous shopkeepers and purchasers?

Lepers at Benares.

Bhárat Jiwán,
August 1st, 1892.

25. The *Mihir-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th August, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that Lálá Munna Lál and Lálá Chhote Lál, the owners of horse-carts in Bijnor, make use of very weak horses. On 26th July the writer, Maulvi Muhammad Ibádullah, Officiating Inspector of Schools in Rohilkhand, Pandit Bihari Lál, Deputy Inspector of Schools, and some other men had occasion to travel in a horse-cart from Nagina to Bijnor. The horses did not go quietly even for a mile, but had frequently to be beaten cruelly by the driver. When the cart got close to Bijnor, the horses were quite tired and no amount of beating could make them stir. So the passengers left the cart in disgust and went on foot to their houses. The Municipal Board has instituted one or two prosecutions against the cart-owners, and it is to be hoped Mr. Thornton, the District Magistrate, will take steps to improve the carts.

Horse-carts, Bijnor.

Mihir-i-Nimroz,
August 7th, 1892.

112-1-HIND.
 First 1st, 1892.

26. The *Rida-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 1st August, on the authority of a Meerut correspondent, praises Mr. White, District Magistrate, for his ability, justice and sympathy with the people, and observes that all the streets and thoroughfares at the Meerut city are satisfactorily cleaned and lighted.

Need for lighting the railway station
 road, Meerut.

But the road between the city and the railway station not being lighted, passengers who have occasion to travel on that road at night are in danger of being attacked by thieves. Hence arrangements had better be made for lighting the road.

ALLAHABAD,
 The 15th August 1892.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
 Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.